

Festival and sport

Chess players greet opponents

An unusual session of simultaneous chess play included in the sports programme of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students will be held on July 29 in Moscow in the CAS athletic-football complex. 50 top Soviet and foreign Grandmasters and Masters will meet over a thousand opponents. Taking part will be world champions Aneta Chiburdanidze and Anatoly Karpov, and talented Moscow Grandmaster Artur Yusupov who only recently won a pass in the challenger stage in an international in Tunis.

I have never attended such festivals and I am happy for this summer. I have never played in such a grandiose session in my life.

I am glad I will meet young envoys from various nations who love chess. Indeed, chess is part of general culture, and culture always implies peace on earth, happiness. Our forthcoming needs will serve the cause of peace, friendship and understanding among peoples from various countries.

It is symbolic that I will play alongside nearly the entire Soviet side now readying for the youth team world championship soon due in Argentina — junior world ex-champion Valery Salov, Zinab Akmalparashvili, and Igor Novikov.

We, Soviet chess players, welcome visitors to Moscow and want that our friendly contacts and universal peace on our beautiful planet go from strength to strength.

Recollections of 1957 Festival participants

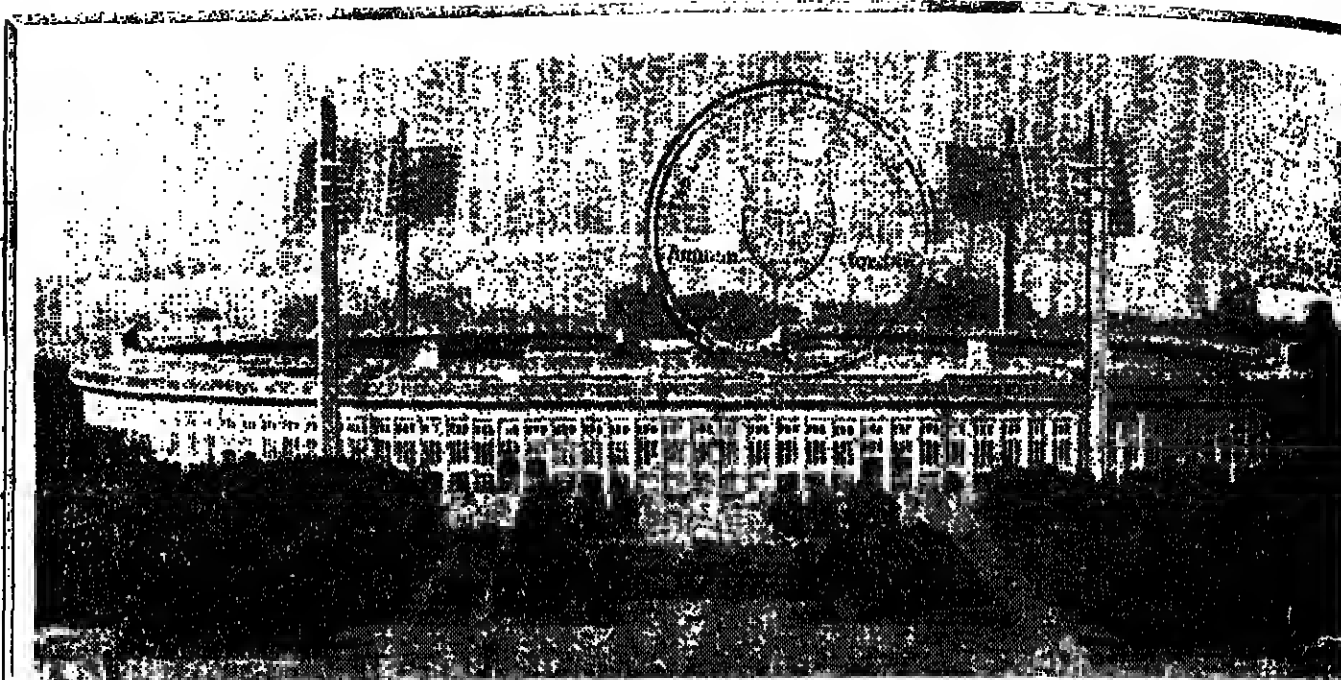
Rostislav VARGASHKIN, 1950 Rome Olympics bronze medalist and many-times world and national champion.

When I think of the cycling contest at the 1957 Youth Festival in Moscow the first thing that comes to mind is the atmosphere of a great holiday.

The stands of the Moscow Young Pioneer Stadium were crammed. We now have excellent facilities, including the Krylatskaya Olympic track, but the veterans of that festival have very endearing recollections of that arena. The audience, among them many foreign visitors, took lively interest in the competition and gave ovations to the winners.

Computing then were cyclists from many European nations and far-off Australia (as far as I can remember, this was one of the first, if not the very first time that Australians competed in the USSR).

I managed to win the sprint, the gold medal, which I greatly cherish, has pride of



Like in 1957, the year of the 8th World Festival of Youth and Students, the Grand Sports Arena of the Lenin Central Stadium at Leningrad is the venue for the opening and closing ceremonies of the current Forum.

The stadium was commissioned in 1956 and the following year's Festival marked its international debut. According to its director, Vladimir Alyoshin, many of the staff quite remember the previous youth forum and are looking forward to the new one.

Sports has acquired greater meaning



Vladimir TRETIAKOV, Merited Master of Sport, many-time ice-hockey world and Olympic champion.

As a festival delegate I am preparing for the debate, "Youth and problems of international sports and Olympic movement". This meet to be held in a sports centre is of special interest to me. The point is that I am on IOC commission of sportsman and the "Junior" committee of the International Ice Hockey

Federation. The basic provisions of the Olympic Charter are backed by youth in every country. For the Olympics should help strengthen friendship among peoples and consolidate global peace.

Today the word "sport" has acquired greater meaning than it earlier used to have, that is, just "competition". Some indications of it are expressions like "sports-style clothes", "sportsmanlike conduct", and the creation of culture and sports complexes. All these are indicative of sports' acknowledged status as part of general human culture. International sports reflects the trend towards bringing peoples closer together, creating contacts between representatives of nations with different social systems and proof of the possibility of peaceful coexistence and even cooperation. International sports is possible only when various countries show good will towards it and do not try to use it for their mercenary political goals. The movement has lots of problems, the solution of which is crucial for future Olympics, primarily, safeguarding the move-

The stadium which hosted the 1900 Olympics, is frequented by us of Muscovites: nearly 40,000 people of various ages and occupations attend its health-building groups and a jogging club.

It might be appropriately dubbed a health university; any resident of Moscow or visitor can get at the stadium sound advice as to how to go in for sports.

Like all other Moscow sports facilities, the stadium will now cater for the needs of the Festival participants and guests.

Honorary guest of the Festival twice Olympic sprint champion, Alberto Juantorena of Cuba, is never sparing with autographs. I have attended various youth forums, he says, but this Festival has a very special atmosphere. The feeling is that all around you are brothers and you keep smiling all the time. This gives you a natural condition. It is wonderful and makes your heart sing.

Photo by Alexander Yel'menov



Same as Olympic principles

President of the International Federation of Volleyball, Acosta of Mexico, has said the World Festival of Youth and Students is a very important event of the Festival and a fine opportunity for the younger generation to show its good will and readiness to work for peace and friendship. Acosta, who is in Moscow as a guest of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, is the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, noble principles of the Olympic movement are quite consistent with the Festival motto. Youth is the future of our planet and the future of our planet and the future of our planet and the future of our planet.

INTERZONAL TOURNAMENTS

Another two Soviet female chess players, Nana Aleksandria and Yelena Akhmylova, have won places to the challenger tournament placing 1st and 2nd in the 1st interzonal. Nana Aleksandria of the USSR, Pia-Cristina of Sweden and Dana Nuta of Romania who shared 3rd-5th places will vie for the third place in our extra match.

Rafael Vagooyan and Andriy Bogolov, both of the USSR, placed 1st and 2nd in a men's interzonal in Biel, Switzerland, to win places to the challenger tournament along with second-placed Yasser Seirawan of the USA.

Eugene Torre of the Philippines, John Van der Wilt of Holland and Nigel Short of Britain will further contest the fourth (last) place.

In another development, Yugoslav Grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric has refused to serve as chief umpire for a new world title match between Soviet Grandmasters Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov.

FRESH SUCCESS FOR STEVENSON

Triple Olympic boxing champion Teofilo Stevenson of Cuba has won the over-81 kg division in a home contest in Pinar del Rio province. He will next lead the national team for the 8th summer tournament of friendly armies in Poland.

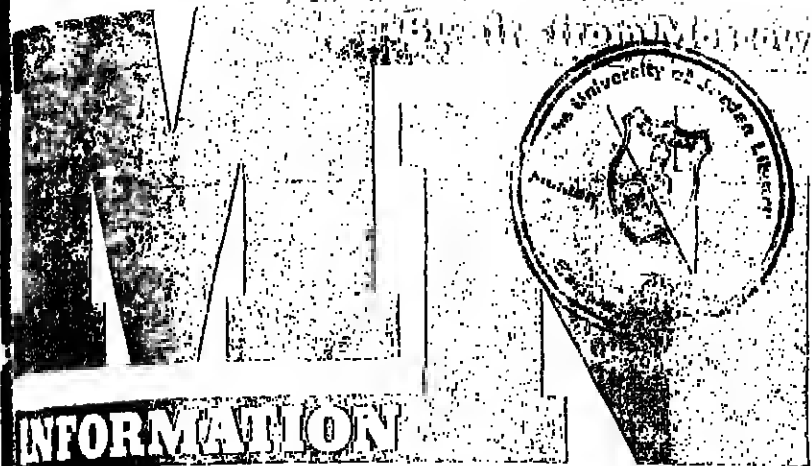


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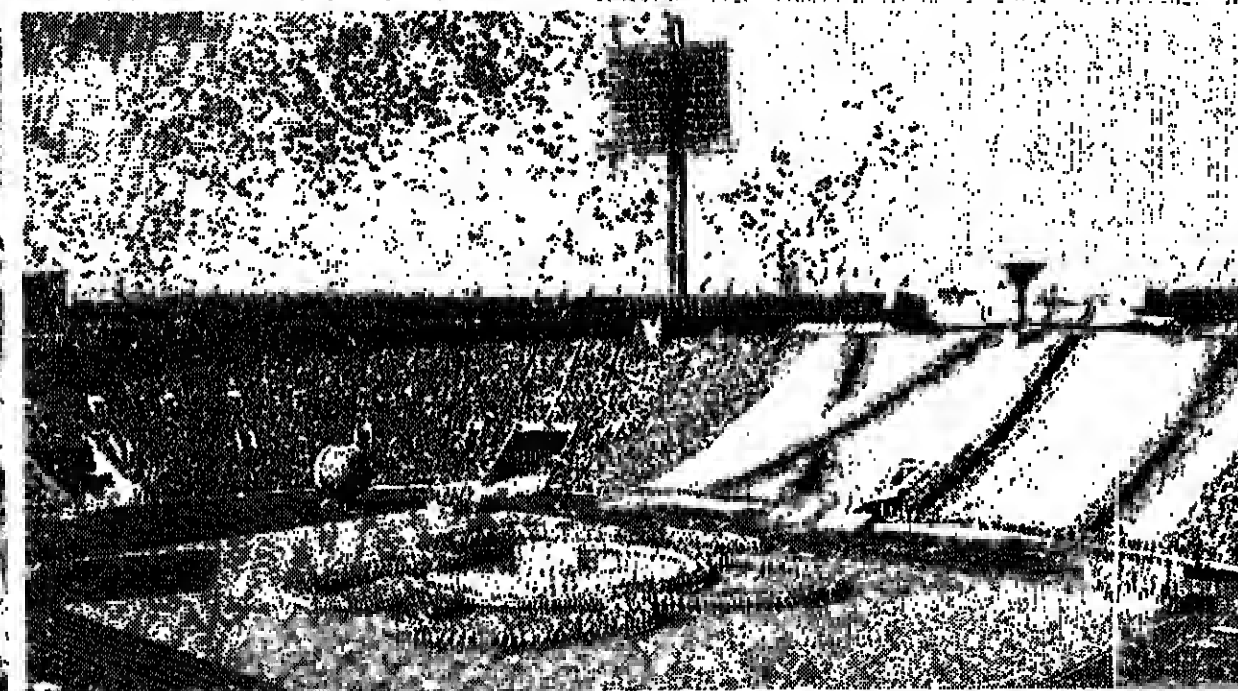
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Soviet delegation on the move during the opening ceremony. One of the moments of colourful gas performances at the Lenin Central Stadium was hundreds of balloons in the Festival's live colours which soared to the skies while the marchers chanted: "Peace", "Friendship", "Festival" (below).

A lively and sprightly Moscow band playing songs of peace and friendship. Young men and women from all continents walked one another, together united by the desire to preserve peace, which means preserving our youth. The epicenter of the youth holiday was the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow which hosted the opening ceremony of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. 100,000 viewers filled the stands of the stadium.

The world of tomorrow, the world of the coming century, is your world, dear friends. And your thoughts and deeds today largely determine what it will be like.

Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Festival, First Secretary of the Soviet YCL Central Committee, was summoned to the podium by the silver of

The youth of the Land of the Soviets, he said, are happy to be at the Festival, whose goals are reflected in its motto: "For Anti-Imperialism, Peace and Friendship". The sacred duty of the new generation is to word the path of a new world. He stressed.

The theme of the Ode to the Youth, the Ninth International Preparatory Committee, Jean-Claude Kopp, declared the Festival

Next a car escorted by motorcyclists drove into the stadium, carrying a torch which pilot Ivan Kozhushko, triple hero of the Soviet Union, had lit from the Eternal Flame near the Kremlin Wall. (It is in memory of soldiers who gave their lives during World War II for our peaceful present.)

Thus the flame of the 12th Festival leapt to life. The guests and participants of the Festival were then greeted by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. He said:

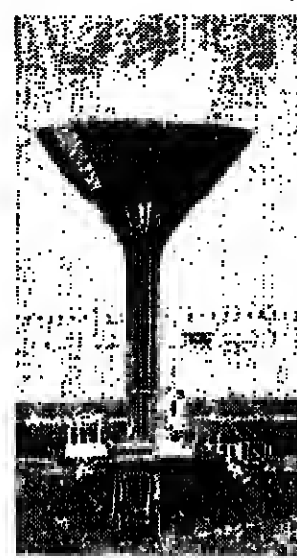
The world of tomorrow, the world of the coming century, is your world, dear friends. And your thoughts and deeds today largely determine what it will be like.



Cuban Negrin Esperto passes on the Festival relay to Moscow from Havana, the host-city of the previous 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. Photos by Boris Kaulman and Andrei Knyazev.

The 12th Moscow World Festival of Youth and Students involves:

- * 157 PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES;
- * 75 INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED;
- * MORE THAN 42 THOUSAND PARTICIPANTS.



MIKHAIL GORBACHOV on nuclear explosions moratorium

"In wishing to promote a stop to the dangerous race in building up nuclear arsenals and to set a good example, the Soviet Union has resolved to unilaterally stop all nuclear explosions as of August 6, 1985." This has been said in the Statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

"We call upon the governments of the United States to stop, as of the above date, marked the world over as the Day of the Hiroshima Tragedy, its nuclear explosions," reads the Statement. "Our moratorium will come into effect till January 1,

1986. It will continue to be valid provided USA, for its part, refrains from carrying out nuclear explosions.

"There is no doubt that a reciprocal moratorium of the USSR and USA on all nuclear explosions would also serve as a fine example to other states possessing nuclear weapons.

"The Soviet Union expects the United States to positively respond to this initiative by stopping its nuclear explosions," reads the Statement. "This would accord with the expectations and hopes of all nations."

Special Info

Prelude to invasion?

Managua. The American troops stationed in Honduras are speedily preparing for large-scale aggressive actions in Central America, primarily against Nicaragua. In the course of the already two-month-old war games Cabañas-05 in the Honduran department of El Morro they have been polishing operations in the active mountain area whose terrain is a replica of the northern border area of Nicaragua. Another indication of Washington's menace is the fact that every three war games in Honduras include provocative "offensive operations" against

Nicaragua in response to mythical "Sandinist aggression", the Nueva Nicaragua news agency points out. The White House has simultaneously staged all manner of anti-Nicaraguan campaigns which have often been miserable failures. One of them was Washington's propaganda force of a "march" by counter-revolutionary mercenaries. Under a Washington scenario several hundred Somoza thugs set out on foot from Honduran capital Tegucigalpa to Washington to ask President Reagan to send American troops to Nicaragua.

Duarte regime foils talks

Havana. The pro-American regime in El Salvador is deliberately blocking resumption of the talks between the authorities and the rebel organizations aimed at a peaceful settlement of the critical situation in the country. This has been declared in an interview to the rebel Radio Venceremos by Jorge Jandiel, a member of the main command of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front. The dictatorship is deliberately set-

ting unacceptable pre-conditions for the dialogue, he noted. While consistently talking about the need for the armed conflict to become "more humane", Duarte fails to mention its main causes—the poverty of the people and complete absence of political rights in El Salvador. The Front sees a sole genuinely humane way out of the conflict in its cessation and in the establishment of a just peace, stressed Jorge Jandiel.

UGANDA CALMS DOWN FOLLOWING COUP

Addis Ababa. Reports from Kampala say Brigadier General Basilio Olori Okello, who stood at the head of the military coup in Uganda, has made radio address to the population. He said that the coup's aim was to stop the hostilities between the tribes and to give the country peace and stronger national unity. He called on the Ugandans to cooperate with the military authorities.

operations. All the ministers in the previous government have been told to report at police stations. Speaking on the national radio, the commander of the national liberation army of Uganda General Tito Okello has ordered servicemen back into barracks and called on the population to observe discipline.

At the same time, the military have suspended the Constitution, closed down Uganda's borders and stopped all banking

ASAT SYSTEM FOR JAPAN

Tokyo. The Pentagon is preparing to deploy space weapons systems in Japan. It is reported here that the ASAT anti-satellite system will be on board P-15 fighter planes based at the American Air Force base in Ka-



Drawing by Vladimir

Islamabad will continue to arm itself

New York. The United States will continue the build-up of its deliveries of most sophisticated weapons to Pakistan, said the Pakistani Foreign Minister S. Yaqub Khan speaking to journalists on his return from a visit to the United States. Reports from Islamabad say representatives of the Washington administration have assured the Pakistani envoy that the United States will continue military and economic aid to Pakistan when the 3.2 thousand-million-dollar agreement on military and economic aid expires in 1987.

Judging by Yaqub Khan's statement Washington has reacted positively to the Pakistani requests from Pakistan for urgent deliveries of reconnaissance planes with an aerial system for warning and moni-

toring. Earlier, the White House sanctioned a hand-over of a large consignment of the Sidewinder missiles to the Pakistani Air Force. Featuring prominently during the talks in Washington were active use of Pakistan as a staging ground for aggression and acts of provocation against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Among other things, representatives of the Washington administration spoke in favour of expanding aid to the so-called Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan. These refugees are actually Afghan counter-revolutionaries who are aided and backed by the Pakistani authorities and the American Central Intelligence Agency and who carry out sallies against Democratic Afghanistan.

tor. The base has 72 such planes. Over the next few months, these planes will be re-equipped with the most up-to-date electronic instruments for launching these weapons already brought to Kaduna. The anti-satellite missiles are

a component of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative being pursued by Washington. The deployment of space weapons in Japan shows that the Reagan administration intends to involve Japan in its aggressive "star wars" strategy.

VIEWPOINT

A BOOM ON THE 'WAR HOUNDS' MARKET

It looks like war mercenaries do not face unemployment. What is more, demand for the services of these people, who made their trade to kill for money, has even gone up of late. Several dozens of mercenaries of English extraction recently got a "contract" for operations inside Nicaragua, where they are expected to assist their colleagues who have already sold themselves to the CIA and, together with Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, are killing civilians in the border regions of that country.

Since mercenaries are condemned worldwide, the "employers" of such people normally try to keep their deeds secret. But the deal in London was made in broad daylight, in the full view of the authorities. The "employer" is no secret: the notorious American millionaire Posey, acting on behalf of a USA-based so-called "committee for military and civil aid".

The committee, headed by Posey and retired generals, organizes and finances "volunteers" as it were but with full approval of the US administration. The fight against communists in Central America, including the recruiting of "volunteers" for "special assignments". What the latter do is known from the late of many thousands of Nicaraguans, Arabs, Mozambicans, Angolans, and Namibians of both sexes and all ages — from babies to hoary old men — brutally murdered as some anti-communist preventive method by similar "volunteers". In the pay of the CIA, South African special services and some West European countries, they are killing civilians in the border regions of that country.

Lately the world press has been carrying more reports on mercenary activities, like the growing ranks of the self-government "Mozambique National Resistance" and UNITA groups, at the expense of "war hounds", as mercenaries have been dubbed. They are recruited in Portugal and some other West European countries. Again reports of punitive operations in Namibia speak of Portugal's 32nd special "Buffalo" battalion — a wholly mercenary outfit.

Paid murderers are also recruited to "pacify" the populations in some countries in Africa and Latin America who are opposed to their ruling regimes.

Yuri KURITSYN



US and some other Western nations to outlaw the activities of mercenary gangs and hold them responsible for their activities.

FACTS AND EVENTS

① The US State Department and the Defense Department have sent Japan a second round of demands that it immediately stop its military spending and to prevent the export of military equipment and technology to the Soviet Union. In the case of "Soviet Union", Washington demands that Japan stop its military spending and to prevent the export of military equipment and technology to the Soviet Union.

Another government crisis in Chile

Buenos Aires. Chile's political situation has become more complicated. The resignation of the President Salvador Allende has led to a new crisis. The opposition forces are demanding a new election. The government is trying to maintain its position.

American Congressmen for nuclear freeze

Washington. A group of prominent political and public leaders from the United States has launched a new major campaign for a nuclear freeze. Addressing a press conference, Democratic Congressman Edward Kennedy announced that a bill is being introduced to the House of Representatives calling on President Reagan to start immediate negotiations to draft a mutual and verifiable treaty on banning nuclear production and deployment of nuclear weapons. The bill also provides for a stage-by-stage introduction of a moratorium on the tests and on development of strategic systems of space weapons, and, subsequently, on all the types of nuclear weapons.



Most of Algholstao's counter-revolutionary gangs infiltrate the country from neighboring Pakistan, passing through hardly accessible mountainous areas. These "freelancers" in the mountains will be stopped by recently organized border troops. Backed by the population, the border guards are detaining one infiltrating group after another, effectively rebutting all reactionary forces.

International Law Commission meets in Geneva

Geneva. The UN International Law Commission has just ended its 37th session. The auxiliary body of the UN General Assembly looks into codification and progressive development of international law and works out drafts of universal international treaties on various problems. Much attention at the present session was given to the code of crimes against peace and security of mankind, which provides for punishment of statesmen and other persons responsible for particularly grave crimes of the international scale. Such crimes include preparation and launching of aggression, genocide, apartheid, war crimes, crimes against humanity, etc.

The Commission, which includes prominent international lawyers from 30 countries also continues its examination of issues on responsibility of states and on jurisdictional immunities of states and their property, on the status of an international courier and diplomatic pouches which are not accompanied by such a courier. All these documents have a great juridical and practical importance.

Science and technology

For this purpose various experimental plants are being built. One of them, with a capacity of 1,200 kilowatts, has even been connected up to the country's national power network. Together with experts from the Federal Republic of Germany, it is planned to build a 20,000 kilowatt solar power station.

NON-TRADITIONAL POWER ENGINEERING

People in countries with cold climates can value heat, although it isn't everywhere that fuel is plentiful. Taking this into consideration, Finnish inventor Pentti Juhola has developed a heat pump capable of "utilizing" thermal energy lost by water during freezing. What is especially important is that his invention excels ordinary heat pumps by its efficiency. It is meant for heating houses in which frost is a usual occurrence.

IN CASE OF ACCIDENT

A signal system for motor transport in case of road accidents has been devised in France. When an accident occurs, a special set of orange smoke that is seen clearly from a long distance for three minutes. At night light rescue signals are switched on. The rescue of injured people often depends on timely assistance and the new signal system serves this purpose.

STUDYING SHARKS

Studying the life of sharks is always risky. That's why American engineers recently gave a helping hand to ichthyologists. Their new invention is a plastic diving suit very much like a medieval knight's armour but considerably stronger. Safely shielding a frog-man against predatory teeth, the new suit practically does not hinder the researcher's movement.

PETROL FROM GRASS?

The search for different ways of obtaining cheap fuel for a motor transport is still continuing. One project comes after another. This time French engineer G. Rothberger has suggested that high-octane petrol can be produced from vegetable and grass. He maintains that a ton of green weeds can yield no less than 400 litres of perfect fuel.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHY DO THEY TRY TO BESMIRCH FESTIVAL?

Brainwashing specialists of the US State Department would act out of character if they retreated from intimidating the glibly with yarns about the dangers they could encounter in festival Moscow, the possibility to become politically manipulated, that they will be deprived of the possibility to express their views and kept away from the text of the documents they will be voting for. What about facts and arguments? None, writes KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

Washington knows full well that the Moscow Festival is a broad, representative and authoritative forum reflecting the aspirations of millions of young men and women on all continents, which is why it worries lest its participants say what they felt about critical issues of war and peace and why it is circulating worldwide provocative and inciting materials.

The US Department of State resorts to the worst kind of lies — it lies to spite the friendship of youth from various countries and the cause of peace.

INDIA TAKES A STEP TOWARDS PUNJAB SETTLEMENT

Commenting on the signing by the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and H. Longowal, Chairman of the Akali Dal Party, of an agreement on settling the crisis in the state of Punjab, the newspaper PRAVDA writes: Over the past few years, the extremist groupings in Punjab supported by the foreign forces have been making every effort to ion up the separatist sentiments, seeking the creation of the so-called "independent state of Haryana" on the territory of the Punjab state.

The agreement cuts the ground from under the feet of the extremist groups and separatists who have been capitalizing on the unresolved controversial problems. It makes it possible to isolate those elements aimed to oppose the anti-national subversive character of their actions.

At the same time, there is a serious light lying ahead for a real implementation of the agreements reached, as the hard-liners are still stubbornly resisting peace in Punjab. They are encouraged by some circles in the West interested in undermining the unity and sovereignty of India. On the whole, the New Delhi agreement is a serious blow to the anti-national forces seeking splits and enmity. It leads to normalization of the situation throughout the country.

BONN'S NUCLEAR AMBITIONS

Commenting on the West German plans to replace its Pershing-1A missiles with Pershing-1B, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes: By resorting to modernization of its missiles which is to cost 1.8 thousand million Deutsche mark, Bonn is taking another adventurous step towards possessing nuclear weapons. In doing so the West Germans are ignoring the undertaking not to receive nuclear weapons or control over such weapons from anyone, nor to produce or acquire them in any other way. This commitment is enshrined in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The claims that at the moment the West German Army cannot by itself use the nuclear warheads whose use, they allege, is controlled by the Americans hardly hold any water. The missiles are first and foremost a means for the delivery of nuclear weapons, and not of conventional ammunition. The personnel servicing the missiles is certainly being trained for their use with nuclear warheads. In this respect, they are saying in Bonn that they speak about their "nuclear participation", demonstrating the readiness to shoulder with the partners all the hardships, all the responsibility and all the risk as part of NATO. In this way a country, which regards it has no access to nuclear weapons, intends to approach the "nuclear button".

TNCs TAKE MONEY OUT OF AFRICA

The main source for superprofits made by the TNCs in the developing countries lies in the capital investment and in loans and credits. The rate of profit from direct capital investment made by the American TNCs in the developing countries stood at 22.5 per cent by the early 80s. The net influx of the TNCs investment in Africa over the ten years between 1970 and 1980 was 10.4 thousand million dollars, while the profits taken out of these countries to the investing countries amounted 23.9 thousand million.

In 1981 Africa received from private investors 8.2 thousand million dollars, paying them off 8.7 thousand million. In this way the newly independent countries pay to the TNCs and financial monopolies sums which are in excess of those they receive from the TNCs.

The activities of the TNCs and the tactics chosen by the private creditors have become the main factors which have contributed to the plight in which the independent African economies have found themselves.

OF INTEREST

The Morgans' matrimonial record
Reunion of separated couples is not a rare occurrence. Vary often, after contemplation, divorced wives and husbands decide to restore their matrimonial links.

But the repeated wedding of the Morgans in Seattle, USA, makes them real record holders. The couple has been married 40 times and divorced 39 times. Their first wedding took place in 1937, then they almost annually (on the average) separated and remarried again. Now

Moon rock stolen!

A piece of Moon rock, gifted to Portugal by American astronauts after their flight to the Moon has been stolen from the local planetarium by unknown persons.

The exhibit was neither guarded nor connected to the planetarium system because the planetarium's administration supposed that it did not have any value for collectors or burglars. The police are searching for the criminals.

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FETE OF YOUTH AND HOPE

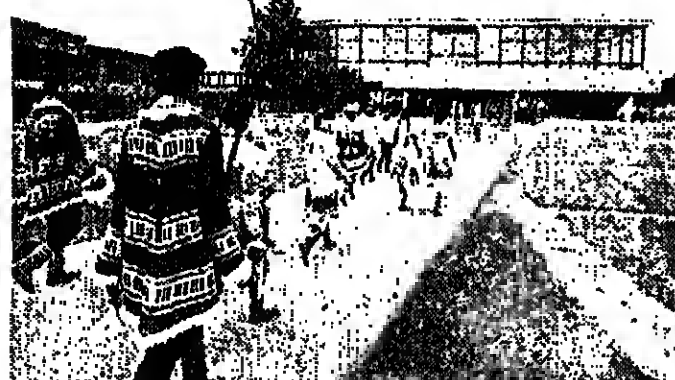
FESTIVAL TITBITS

More than one hundred events are being held on each day of the Festival.

The national delegations include numerous amateur companies, folkloric ensembles, musicians and actors. During the Festival more than one thousand cultural events will be organized.

More than ten thousand delegates are taking part in the

work of the Sports Centre. One of the venues of its programme is the recently modernized Izmaylovo stadium. It has now athletic facilities and eleven tennis courts. There is also a track for the "Festival Mile" race. This event can be entered by any delegate and all those who succeeded in covering the distance of 1,985 metres will receive a memorable badge.



The Palace of Young Pioneers (members of the largest children's independent organization in the USSR numbering about 20 million youngsters) on Lenin Hills is very popular among Moscow children. This major centre provides thousands of schoolchildren with facilities for outdoor art, as well as scientific circles. Now a Children's Centre with the motto "Peace, Uplift and Happiness for All Children of the World" is functioning at the Palace. Concerts by children's companies and international exhibitions are taking place there.



There are more than one hundred students from Asia, Africa and Latin America at the Peace Lumumba Friendship University to Moscow. The University is hosting the Festival's Centre for Anti-Imperialist Solidarity and the Free Forum, where young people can exchange views on a wide range of issues. There will be meetings with delegations from Asia, Africa and Latin America, and national liberation fighters. Folklore ensembles will perform in front of the University.

'I CAN SEE THE SUN'

Children in 62 countries have sent in 400,000 entries for the Fifth International Contest of Children's Drawings dedicated to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. The motto of the contest is "I Can See the Sun".

The best two thousand drawings selected by the international jury are now on display at the International exhibition of children's drawings. Visitors to Moscow can view them in the building of the USSR Arts Academy in Moscow. The emblem of the exhibition is a dove with a multicolour brush—the symbol of peace and beauty.

These numerous pictures, both merry and sad, kind-hearted and spontaneous, show the world in which the little artists live, lands of miracles and fairy tales.

The children have depicted rain and snow; their homes and schools; mothers and fathers; favourite animals; folk festivals, customs and traditions as well as merry games and athletic competitions.

In August, members of an international jury, made up of artists and teachers from different countries, will meet together in Moscow. They will decide who wins the contest. Two hundred little artists will win memorable medals and another fifty will take works of applied arts as their prizes. Each participant in the exhibition will receive its catalogue, a diploma and the contest badge. Awards will also go to their teachers—the grown-ups who open the door into the beautiful world.

Ten International workshops have been set up to enable artistic young people meet each other. The schedule includes meetings of professional groups, an exhibition of works by young artists, sculptors, playwrights, and film makers. Performances are also being staged by young actors, musicians, ballet dancers as well as variety and circus artists.

The meeting place of participants and guests of the Festival is a small square in front of the Central House of the Artist. This is a sort of information centre. A big map of Moscow placed here indicates the main Festival spots, the diagram of the city's traffic, and a stand with the Festival's programme and information about the main events.

Moscow chefs are catering for forty odd thousand guests. Their menu includes 2,500 various dishes which differ daily in the eight hundred restaurants, cafes and canteens catering for the guests. Five thousand tonnes of ice-cream has been ordered by the Soviet Preparatory Committee for the delegates and guests.

An International children's camp has been set up in the Olympiyskiy sports camp near Moscow as a meeting point of young peace campaigners, a venue for political songs, friendship carnivals and children's athletic events.

We are for solidarity

Merja HANNUS,
Secretary General of the Finnish Festival Committee

The Finnish Preparatory Committee consists of representatives of 70 youth organizations with a membership of 10,000. These organizations are affiliated with all the country's political parties, trade unions, students' unions, athletic and cultural societies as well as associations of students. The Finnish delegation is the most representative. It includes 440 members. Besides, 1,200 young men and women from my country have arrived as part of the youth tourist group.

A Finnish Club will be opened at the Festival. We have prepared a broad solidarity programme on different subjects. As part of this programme we shall hold rallies, and performances will be given by our musical groups. Besides, we have mounted a photographic exhibition about Helsinki.



The Olympiyskiy Sports Complex was the venue for the meeting "Let's Not Repeat the Tragedy!"

People will live on the planet



The Dynamo Stadium hosted the holiday "Peace Will Prevail Over War" observance of the Victory and the struggle of the younger generations.

Colourful Moscow is full of songs, dances, concerts, exhibitions, and merry faces—white, black and coloured. This all goes to make the merry mood of the youth forum. The Festival has given the younger generation a powerful voice to protest against the nuclear arms race, war preparations and the use of force to solve international conflicts. Problems and prospects of peace, détente and disarmament, youth and war, prevention of outer space militarization and other aspects of the anti-war movement are being discussed as part of the Festival's extensive political programme. All the delegates to the forum have taken part in the main anti-war activity: "Peace Will Prevail Over War".

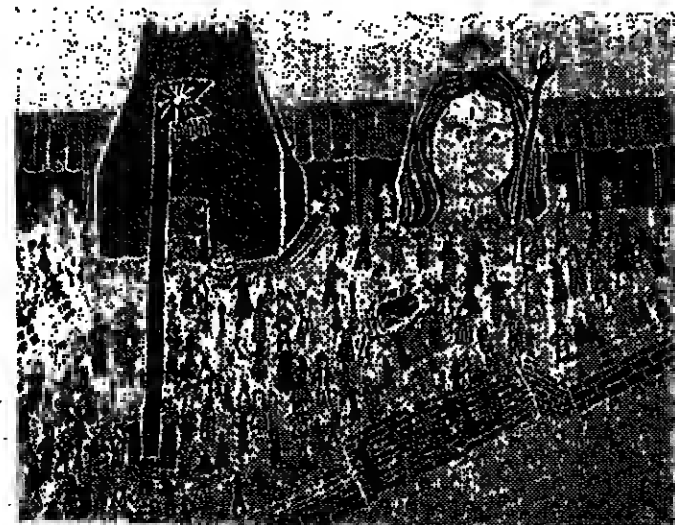
The slogan of a mass rally at which representatives of different countries speak about the need to remember the tragic lessons of the past is "War is a crime against humanity".

City tours for guests

What does the Moscow city Excursion Bureau offer the participants in the Festival? The question is answered by Yelena Deputatova, staff member, Excursion Department of the Central Council on Tourism.

We have mapped out eight basic routes based on various subjects. The first is "Moscow—Capital of the USSR".

The second route, "Exploits of Undiminished Glory", will help the guests learn about the past and heroism of Muscovites during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). Dedicated to the life and work of V. I. Lenin is the route, "Lenin's Places in Moscow". Those interested in the history of the city will take the "Moscow—Kremlin" tour. The Kremlin will undoubtedly be the most interesting place to visit. There will also be a tour of the Moscow Olympic Stadium. Apart from the tour, there will be voyages on board pleasure river boats.



"Festival"—a drawing by 12-year-old Dhanu Lakshmi, India.

VIEWPOINT

The right to choose jobs

Fyodor BREUS

Work is being completed on this country's next five-year development plan which will be implemented in 1986-90. Along with this the main trends in the economic and social development up to the year 2000 are being outlined for those who will lead our country into the 21st century. Today, these people are between 15 and 24 years of age.

A worker now has a choice of seven thousand occupations. This is a choice, but where should a young man go and what should he choose as a lifetime career?

It is clear that nowadays, with so many dynamic prospects, one would not go far with just one set of skills. In this age of scientific and technological revolution, a worker should add at least two or three other skills. During his working career he will have to change five or six main types of professional jobs.

Today the Soviet society faces a number of difficulties in training and educating the young generation for the national economy.



The Star march in progress.

Photos by Boris Kaufman and Andrei Knyazev

At the Gorky Central Park, young people are holding their American imperialism cease fire military and political interference in the affairs of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The youth and students at the Olympiyskiy Sports Complex are calling for a nuclear-free Europe and cooperation.

Krzysztof Vanik,
Poland: We are telling the truth about our country

THE YOUNG ARE MANKIND'S HOPE

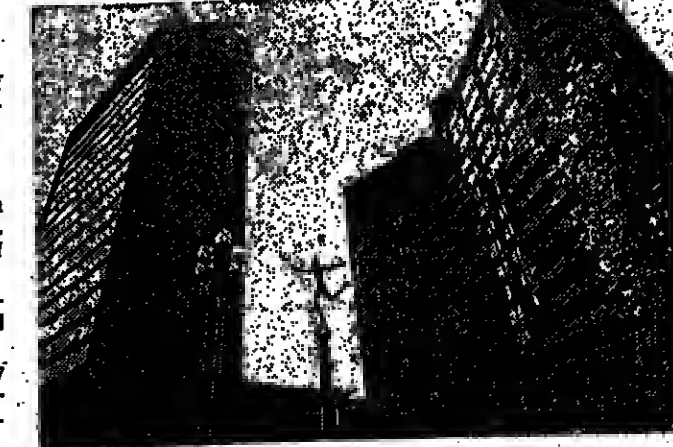
William Robertson, an American neurosurgeon who participated in the historic meeting between American and Soviet soldiers on the Elbe during World War II, recently commented on an interview to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Among other things, Robertson said: "Unfortunately, not everybody can learn lessons from history. We must make such people think realistically. What they refuse to understand is that in the third world war, towards which they are pushing mankind, there will be no survivors. We must dispel mistrust and

overcome the hostility and suspicions which the enemies of peace are seeking to sow between our two nations. It is necessary to expand youth and common interest contacts between the Soviet and American peoples. From the bottom of my heart I greet the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. It is hard to overestimate the significance of such broad meetings between young people in these complicated times. The young are mankind's hope. The Festival delegates will make friends and certainly come to terms with each other. They will understand each other better. Understanding is the first step towards victory in today's struggle—the fight for peace and security of nations...

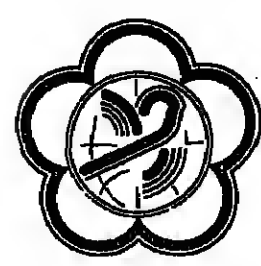
WORLD'S FUTURE - DEPENDS ON COMMON PEOPLE

The youth magazine SMENA carries an interview with Japanese writer Kenzaburo Oe. He says: "I welcome the Festival. High-level meetings are very important, but in many ways the fate of the world depends on the will of ordinary people. I think the Moscow Festival would promote greater solidarity among young people on the planet, and help unite those fighting for peaceful skies, those defending the vital interests of mankind, the right to live."

I visited the Soviet Union before and believe that I know the younger generation in your country quite well. Let your young men and women be ever active, vigorous, and optimistic! Let there be stronger contacts between the young people in the Soviet Union and Japan! This is a pledge of peace.



The Centre for International Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation With Foreign Countries on the Kremyevskaya Embankment, Moscow, is well known to businessmen in many countries. A Centre for Peace and Disarmament is open there. Its programme includes discussions and round-table conferences on problems of war and peace, to which (among scientists, experts on disarmament and cosmologists) are invited to participate in.



The Festival's Cultural Programme

ENCHANTING SPECTACLE ON ICE

Moscow, the host-city of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, has prepared for its guests an ice ball—grand and unusual concert programme.

The initiator, chief producer Vando Soropu, says that the spectacle is a synthesis of different types of art. Engaged in the programme are a few hundred performers: the Moscow and Kiev ballets on ice; the amateur

company of young figure-skaters; the All Stars show, which involves well-known Soviet figure-skaters, former world and European champions, pop groups, variety and symphony orchestras, circus artists; Peletra, a group of sports dancers from Tallinn; and, finally, a song and dance company from Havana—the host-city of the 11th Festival.

The spectacle uses many "little tricks" and complicated technical devices. For example, the dazzling effect of the ice arena is produced by splatters of mirrors frozen into it. Illuminating engineering will make it possible to create in the hall a complete illusion of snowfall, a real Polar night and northern lights—Aurora Borealis. Laser units will create at the end of the programme "the double" of figure-skaters at a height of 2-3 metres above the arena.

The theme of the ice ball is a colourful fairy tale—the collision of good and evil—which is natural for each fairy tale. In producing this spectacle, the authors wanted to express their belief in the triumph of the ideas of peace, solidarity and mutual understanding.

Raduga books for young readers

Soviet publishing houses offer the participants and guests of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students 358 titles of new pamphlets, guides and phrase-books. A party to this major effort is the Raduga (Rainbow) publishing house, which specializes in books, albums and, in translation of Soviet belles-lettres into more than 50 foreign languages and vice versa.

Young readers have been offered a wide choice of classical and modern Soviet literature. Among the books giving an idea about the struggles, values and present-day concerns of Soviet people are "The Choice" by Yuri Bondarev, "Little Stories About the Great Life" by Yuri Nagibin, and Chingiz Aitmatov's "Jamalya".

The youngest participants in the Festival have not been forgotten either. Russian folk fairy tales, stories about nature, trips into the world of science and technology, books about the life of their counterparts in the Soviet Union have been translated for them into dozens of languages. Reading Raduga publications one can adequately familiarize himself with the vivid world of literary characters of the great 19th-century Russian writers Alexander Pushkin and Lev Tolstoy as well as Soviet writers Arkady Gaidar, Konstantin Chukovsky, Samuil Marshak, Yuri Olesha and others.

Guide-books stand out prominently in Festival publications.

Participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students can learn about the works of Georgian graphic artists at a show now on at the exhibition hall, 25 Gorky Street. On display are works by artists of the middle age and of younger generations. Georgian graphic art is comparatively young but has already won its admirers and lovers. A feature of it is that it possesses a wonderful pictorial plastic solution of images, richness of colour spectrum, and uses national traditions.



● "Love and Dream" by Gennadiy Glebov.



The Hemgamar dance group of Turkmenia. ● Lena Ivanova, member of Byelorussia's Volochevskiy song and dance ensemble.



Photos by Yevgeny Malynin

'Summer in Kolomenskoye'

More than 3,000 artists, nearly 100 professional and amateur art companies will participate in a grand folklore fête at the famous Kolomenskoye museum-reserve on July 31. The artistic director and chief choreographer of this event is Igor Molisev.

Envoys from fifteen Soviet republics will meet, with a grand song, the Festival participants on their way to the craftsmen's townships.

There are three stages. The first (a smaller one) is designed as a dwelling, and only family folklore groups will perform on it. The second initiative courtyard on which folklore companies will demonstrate their colorful art without interruption until Katyusha, with bright ribbons in her hands, will appear

on the top of the pyramid. At the same time a folk festival is to be arranged in the lower Kolomenskoye Park Ravine on a meadow between lakes Nizhny and Gorniy, discovered in folklore expeditions, will be performed by well-known companies as well as those who came to Moscow for the first time.

"Summer in Kolomenskoye" will offer many surprises: a folk dance, discovered in folklore expeditions, will be performed by well-known companies as well as those who came to Moscow for the first time. "Summer in Kolomenskoye" will offer many surprises: a folk dance, discovered in folklore expeditions, will be performed by well-known companies as well as those who came to Moscow for the first time.

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120 million attend

theatres annually

This year fifteen new theatres will start operating in the Soviet Union. To date the country has 622 professional theatres: 351 drama, 86 musical (opera, ballet, musical comedy), 55 children's and 130 puppet theatres. 300,000 plays attended by 12 million spectators are annually staged by these theatres. Besides modern Soviet drama plays their repertoire includes works of national and world drama as well as plays by modern foreign authors.

The state regularly supports Soviet theatres by granting a considerable part of their expenses: half of their entire budget is state subsidies. Here the low prices of tickets to the theatres. Future actors, directors, artists and other theatre workers are trained in the state schools and colleges. All Soviet republics develop their national drama and plays are staged in the national languages.

During the next five-year period it is planned to open 30 theatres mostly for children, though all "adult" theatres have children's plays in their repertoire. The number of theatres in Moscow is also growing. To it Moscow is also growing. To it Moscow is also growing. To it Moscow is also growing.



Makhmoud Esambayev dances "The Indian God".

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

sung, dances performed, and art exhibitions arranged. Africans will meet Americans, Russians will meet Frenchmen, Mongols—Australians. They will shake hands and talk free of all barriers and borders, be it of language or race. Their passwords will be 'peace' and 'friendship'.

Viktor YEVKIN

MAKHMUD ESAMBAYEV:

How I was introduced to the culture of various nations

"Many thanks to the Russian who has managed to preserve French grace," wrote a Paris newspaper reviewing Soviet dancer Makhmoud Esambayev's guest performances in France. The reporter arrived in seeing a Chechen-Russian, but the prize was certainly well deserved. The fiery Spanish dance, the languid Indian, or the impetuous Russian rhythm—Esambayev commands them all. His superb art has been heralded on all continents.

The dancer has turned 60, yet he remains committed to the stage. Now he is a guest of the current youth Forum. When asked about the most memorable event in his glorious and eventful career, Esambayev invariably turns to the 1957 Festival.

"Now that Moscow is the venue for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students," Esambayev told me, "I recollect the Festival held in 1957. I had the good luck to appear before its guests, and even received two honorary prizes in the classical and folk dance contests. But there was something more important than the awards. The Festival attended by young people from all over the world introduced me to the culture of various nations. It was during the Festival that I first thought of a concert programme featuring dances from all over the world. The dances conceived then are to this day successfully performed both in the USSR and abroad."

"In that long past 1957, our country was screened off from the rest of the world by what the Western propaganda called the 'iron curtain'. The Festival succeeded in breaking through this curtain, built by others, by allowing young people from different countries to come to know one another, to find a common language of peace and friendship. Even though I am no longer young, this language is as dear to me today, as it was then."

"Moscow has again become the scene of another great celebration of the world's youth. Songs are

WELCOME TO 'OUR COMMON HOME'

Europe is our common home, and it is up to us to decide what it should be like. We want good neighbours and kind friends to live in it, say performers from European countries who will give a concert as part of the 12th World Festival in the Central Concert Hall of Rossiya House on August 1.

The main parts in our programme are played by children. They will have to create the planet of the future—a planet

with blue skies, warm sun and bright light, said Grigory Kantor, art director and producer of the theatrical show "Europe is Our Common Home".

The concert looks like a merry round dance in which there are songs, dances, circus numbers and even clowns. The companies appearing in the concert are the best from Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Holland, France, Italy, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Albania

Involved are the Soviet groups Russian Song and Russian Dance ensemble as well as performers (both professional and amateur) from Georgia, Lithuania, the Ukraine, and Byelorussia.

Whoever people sing and laugh there is no room for malice or fear, continues Grigory Kantor. There should be peace throughout the world. Peace should prevail in all parts and countries of our planet.

Tatyana GRUNAU

Everything starts with confidence

A representative of Japanese business circles, S. Jokokawa, chairman of the Japan-USSR Association of Trade, was recently awarded the Soviet order of Friendship Among Peoples. Receiving the award S. Jokokawa said:

Our association unites 50 medium and small Japanese trading companies, the membership having increased fourfold within ten years. The growth in goods turnover has been enormous as well. We are striving to make cooperation between our two countries more profound, and against any obstacles in the way of trade exchange development.

At the moment, relations between our countries are developing, in my view, not so intensively as we would like them to. But there is no turning back! The USSR is our closest neighbour and that means much. There are many good prospects for developing mutually beneficial cooperation.

We are primarily oriented on requirements of our main partner—the Soviet Union. We are going to enlarge our deals on compensatory basis, strengthen production cooperation links and deal in the coastal trade. I will personally do all I can, S. Jokokawa said, to build up confidence among people of our countries.

USSR-ITALY:

new prospects for cooperation

At present, more than 1,000 big, medium and minor Italian firms are doing business with the Soviet Union. The volume of trade between the two countries is steadily growing and is being continually enriched with new forms of economic and industrial cooperation. In 1984 it stood at 4,500 million rubles. Italy occupies third place among Western industrialized countries by the volume of trade with the USSR, following West Germany and Poland.

It is remarkable that there has been a constant growth in the number of offices in this country set up by Italian organizations which actively implement trade and economic exchanges. These firms include ENI, Finisider, Montedison, FIAT, and PATA as well as the following banks: Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale Italiana, and Banco di Roma.

Noteworthy is also the remarkable role played in setting up close business contacts by the Italian Chamber of Commerce. In twenty-five years of its existence it has tirelessly been

in quest of new ways and forms of mutual trade; it has also been making partners aware of the trade possibilities of the two countries. When the Chamber was set up in 1964 it embraced thirty firms. At present its membership comprises 280 Italian firms and 73 Soviet foreign trade organizations.

This year has been marked by new major contracts. The USSR has signed a contract with the firm of Cogefo for the construction (on the turn-key basis) of three footwear factories and two laundries. Another contract, with Danlo, envisages the construction of factories to manufacture metallurgical products. Last April an agreement was reached with the Finisider company on deliveries, between 1986 and 1990, of pipes and rolled ferrous metal sheets. At present negotiations are going on with a number of other Italian firms. A contract has been signed for further development of trade between the USSR and Italy.

'Svetlana' wins quality certificate

A gas absorber for radio valves made at the Leningrad Association "Svetlana" has won international recognition. A licence for the production of this instrument ensuring a stable functioning of radio valves based on Sase, a pace-setter in the manufacture of electronic instruments.

The Soviet association exports its output to more than fifty countries, offering its buyers microelectronic components, semiconductor and X-ray technologies. The oscillating instrument made at "Svetlana" are ranked by a quality certificate issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission.

CMEA: growing capacities of atomic power stations

The one million kilowatt nuclear power plants, which have become in the current five-year plan period (1981-85) base units of the Soviet atomic power generating industry, will make it possible to step up at higher rates the capacities of atomic power stations in the CMEA countries. The Leningrad Technical University association began supplying equipment for the



The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are rendering serious assistance to the Nicaraguan people in the building of a new society. They supply revolutionary Nicaragua with cars, agricultural machines, rolled metal and other things needed in the country's economic development. The above picture shows Sergei Kanunnikov, a Soviet specialist from Minsk, installing Nicaraguan machines, Julien Silpa and Luis Humato, into substitutes of tuning up a diesel motor manufactured at the Minsk autoworks. The two Nicaraguan specialists are graduates of an automobile school in Yaroslavl—an ancient Soviet city on the Volga.

second one million kilowatt reactor of the Kozloduzh power station in Bulgaria. The production of a similar plant has started for the GDR.

We have transferred to the Skoda association of Czechoslovakia technology for the production of casings for 440,000 kilowatt reactors, said G. Skutkov, Director-General of the



moscow news

DEAR PARTICIPANTS IN AND GUESTS OF THE 12th WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS!

The bi-weekly newspaper "MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION" gives you all-round and up-to-date coverage of events in the USSR and abroad.

This eight-page publication informs you about:

- exhibitions, contests, expositions, cultural and sports activities in Moscow and other Soviet cities;
- world business;
- It is also a useful guide for visitors to the USSR.

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'We want to be serious clients'

Contacts have been established of late between the Soviet Union and Spanish firms Focosa, Trebosa, Imex and others. A large-scale cooperation programme has been worked out by Explosivos Rio Tinto (ERT)—the biggest Spanish chemical company and one of the country's largest private industrial groups.

"Considering the possibilities of promoting cooperation with the Soviet Union, we proceeded from the fact that the industries of our countries develop, so to say, technically and technologically in parallel directions," said Vladislav Ascona, ERT Vice-President. "It means that we must build the ERT policy not to fill up some sector in industrial production of the Soviet Union (all what we have, is also available in the USSR), but in order to have, on the one hand, an opportunity to offer new goods just out of blueprints and calculations and, on the other, such products which are profitable for the Soviet Union to buy from us rather than spend its own production. For example, we are supplying superphosphoric acid."

No doubt, the USSR could have bought it in other countries with which it maintains long-standing and stable relations. But the main thing in this deal is not time-serving interest but political goodwill, confidence to the partner, the desire to build relations on a mutually advantageous and long-term basis, the realization of the fact that contacts are useful to both countries. ERT was the first company to Spain to start processing Soviet oil at its refineries and we want to be the first also in other spheres. In short, we want to be not merely salesmen but serious clients in multilateral scientific, technological and trade relations," said V. Ascona in conclusion.

Interlichter boosts cargo shipments

Back in 1978 shipping companies of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia established an international shipping enterprise, Interlichter, to tranship cargoes from rivers to seas. Recently Interlichter made its 100th voyage.

This international shipping enterprise has delivered 2.5 million tonnes of cargo in the past five years. Today it has 200 special barges-lighters, 1,300 containers, two ships of the lighter-carrier type and makes regular voyages delivering freight to the member countries.

FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. On August 5, the 8th World Festival of Youth and Students, which have become in the current five-year plan period (1981-85) base units of the Soviet atomic power generating industry, will make it possible to step up at higher rates the capacities of atomic power stations in the CMEA countries. The Leningrad Technical University association began supplying equipment for the